

No. 1
Mr. Wilson
Anatom. Theatre
London
Sept: 1783
EIGHT
ANATOMICAL TABLES
OF THE
HUMAN BODY;
CONTAINING
THE PRINCIPAL PARTS
OF THE
SKELETON AND MUSCLES

REPRESENTED IN THE
LARGE TABLES OF ALBINUS.
TO WHICH ARE ADDED
CONCISE EXPLANATIONS.

By JOHN INNES, LATE DISSECTOR TO DR MONRO. *Y*

THE THIRD EDITION.

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A SHORT
ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR,
AND HIS WRITINGS.

MR JOHN INNES, author of the following Treatise, was born at Callart, an obscure village in the Highlands of Scotland. He came to Edinburgh at an early period of life, where he obtained the patronage and protection of Dr Alexander Monro, Professor of Anatomy; who instructed him in the knowledge of the human body, and in the art of dissection. When about the age of eighteen years, Dr Monro appointed him Dissector to the Anatomical Theatre. The functions of this important and difficult office he continued to perform, with much reputation, for near twenty years. - But his abilities were not confined to the dexterity of dissecting the most minute parts of the human frame. He described the various organs with ease, and with perspicuity. This happy talent attracted the notice of the students; and, at their solicitation, and by the approbation of Dr Monro, he opened an evening course of anatomical demonstrations. The number of pupils who annually attended these demonstrations afforded the best evidence of his abilities, and of the advantages derived from his labours. During his last course, he was attended by near two hundred students. For some time before his death, he was troubled with an affection of the lungs, which terminated in a phthisis.

phthisis pulmonalis, and proved fatal to him on the 12th of January 1777.

ON the 15th of the same month, the following account of him appeared in the public papers :

“ MR JOHN INNES, at an early period of life, had been educated in the dissecting art. He made a rapid progress in his profession; and his genius and industry were rewarded with the privilege of giving private lectures for his own emolument. The utility of his lessons was soon perceived. Numbers of students resorted to him for instruction; and all of them acknowledged the advantages they had received. At that stage of life when men are most capable of benefiting themselves and of being useful to the public, death hurried him out of the world. He has given two small specimens of what was to be expected from his anatomical skill. In the course of the year 1776, he published, A short description of the Human Muscles as they appear on dissection, together with their several uses, and the synonyma of the best authors *. The merit of this work was universally acknowledged. Some months after, he published, as a *vade mecum* for students, Eight Anatomical Tables, containing the principal parts of the skeleton and muscles represented in the Large Tables of Albinus, with accurate explanations. These are all the monuments he has left, by which the public is to judge of his ability. To his numerous friends and acquaintance it is unnecessary to mention the warmth of his heart, or the integrity of his disposition.”

* A new edition has been since published, corrected and improved by Dr Monro.

To the MEDICAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

I EMBRACE this opportunity of expressing my gratitude for the many favours I have received from you, both in your collective and individual capacity; but I am unwilling to offend, either by encomiums on the utility of your institution, or by exhibiting the private friendships with which I have been honoured by many of your number.

IN compliance with your solicitations, I lately published a short Description of the Human Muscles, which has been fortunate enough to receive your approbation. It was, however, your opinion, that a set of Tables would render the descriptions still more perfect and useful. I have, therefore, caused the following plates to be engraved; and I hope they will not altogether disappoint your expectations.

THE

THE tables of Albinus, though accurate and complete, are not, perhaps, on account of their size, the prolixity of the descriptions, and the number of references, so fully suited to the purposes of private dissection as could be wished.

To remedy this inconvenience, I have copied eight of Albinus's tables on a smaller scale. The two first contain a fore and back view of the skeleton; and the other six are representations of the muscles.

To each plate I have prefixed an explanation; and I have avoided, as much as was consistent with perspicuity, loading the figures with an unnecessary quantity of referring letters. For this purpose, I have all along made use of one alphabet only.

To prevent the defacing of the muscles, and to enable the learner to distinguish them without the assistance of references, the figures are only lettered on one side.

If this little work be of use in facilitating
anatomical studies, it will give the greatest pleasure to,

GENTLEMEN,

Your very much obliged

Humble servant, and

Fellow member,

JOHN INNES.

It is this work best in teaching
and studies it will give the greatest pleasure

GENTLEMEN,

Your very much obliged

and humble servant, and

Fellow member,

JOHN INNES

Fig. 2.

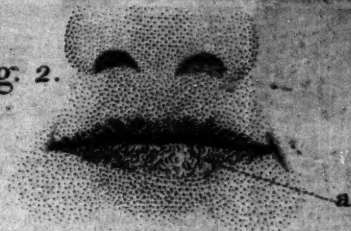


Fig. 1.

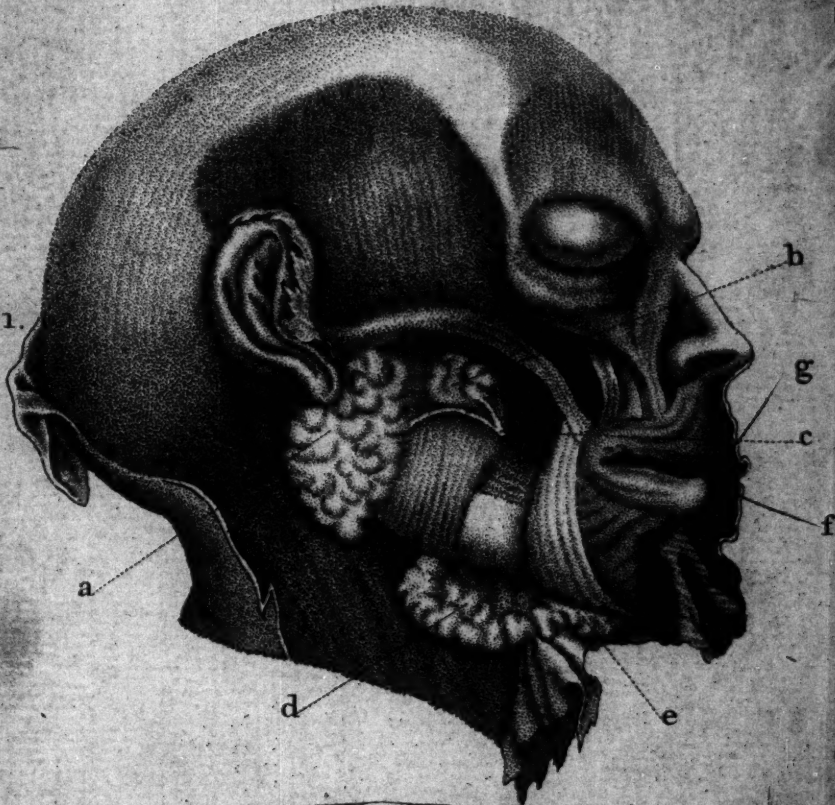
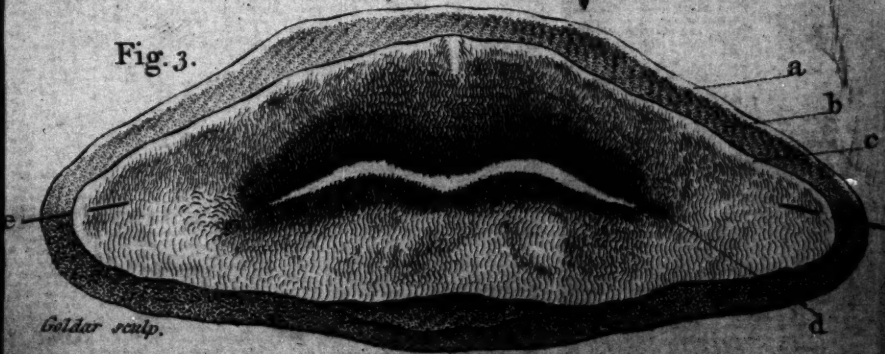


Fig. 3.



Golden sculp.

(5)

VOIR



EXPLANATION OF

T A B. L.

This Figure represents a Front View of the Human Skeleton, with some of the Ligaments and Cartilages, which connect the Bones to each other.

Head and Neck.

a, Os frontis.

b, Os parietale.

Between *a*, and *b*, part of the coronal suture.

c, The pars squamosa of the temporal bone.

Between *b* and *c*, the *squamous suture*.

Below the pars squamosa, the zygoma; and lower down above *f*, the *mastoid process*.

Between the pars squamosa and the cavity, which contains the eye-ball, called *orbit*, the *temporal process* of the *sphenoid bone* is seen.

d, Os malae.

Above *d*, a portion of the *transverse suture*.

e, Os maxillare superius, with the eight teeth of the right side.

The *nasal process* of superior maxillary bone has the *os nasi*, joined by the *lateral nasal suture*, to its inside, and at the outside, within the orbit, the *os unguis*.

The ossa nasi joined to each other before, by the *anterior nasal suture*.

f, Os maxillare inferius with sixteen teeth; the four anterior named *incisores*, the two corner ones *canini*, and the five posterior on each side *molars*.

Opposite to *f*, the *angle* of the lower jaw, above *f*, the *condyloid process*, by which the jaw is connected to the temporal bone, at the root of the zygoma; and behind the os malae, the *coronoid process*.

g, The seven cervical vertebrae, with their intermediate cartilages.

Opposite to *g*, their *transverse processes*.

Trunk.

no, Sternum.

a, Its middle piece, to which one half of the cartilage that connects the second rib, the whole of the cartilages of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and one half of the seventh, are fixed.

Above

Above *a*, the first or upper triangular piece, to which the clavicle and one half of the cartilage that connects the second rib, are fixed.

Below *a*, the extremity, or third piece of the sternum; named *cartilago ensiformis*, to which one half of the cartilage that connects the seventh rib is fixed.

b, The seventh, or last true rib.

a, The twelfth, or last of the five false ribs.

d, The five lumbar vertebrae, with their intermediate cartilages.

Opposite to *d*, their transverse processes.

e, The os sacrum, with its five divisions.

f, Os innominatum, divided into.

g, Os ilium.

h, Os pubis.

i, Os ischium.

Opposite to *i*, the *foramen thyroideum*.

Superior Extremity.

a, The clavicle fixed before, to the first piece of the sternum, and outwards to the acromion of the scapula.

b, The scapula.

Above *b*, the *cervix* of the scapula.

Opposite to it, the *inferior costa*; and below the outward

C

extremity

extremity of the clavicle, the *superior costa*, and *coracoid process*, are seen.

c, The os humeri.

The upper end of it, which is connected to the cavity of the scapula, named *glenoid*, below the acromion, is named its *head* or *ball*; on each side of which is seen a *tubercle*, named *external* and *internal*, and between these, a *groove* for lodging the long head of the biceps flexor cubiti.

d, The internal condyle.

e, The external condyle.

Between d and e, the *trochlea*, upon which the ulna moves.

f, The radius.

The upper end, which moves on the external condyle of the os humeri, is named its *head*; below that, the *tubercle* for the insertion of the biceps flexor cubiti, and between these the *cervix*.

The inferior end of it is connected to the carpus.

g, Ulna.

The upper end of it forms the *coronoid process*, for the insertion of the brachialis muscle.

The inferior end has a process named *styloid*, which is connected to the carpus by a ligament.

h, The carpus, formed of eight bones.

i, Metacarpal bone of the thumb.

k, The metacarpal bones of the four fingers.

l, The two joints of the thumb.

m, The

m, The three joints or phalanges of the fore-finger; and the same are seen in each of the other three.

Inferior Extremity.

a, Os femoris.

The upper end of it is named its *head* or *ball*, which is lodged in a deep socket of the os innominatum, named *acetabulum*.

Between the head and trochanter major, the *cervix*.

b, Trochanter major.

c, Trochanter minor.

d, Internal condyle.

e, External condyle.

f, Patella.

The place where it moves upon the os femoris, is named *trochlea*.

g, Tibia.

Between the tibia and the condyles of the os femoris, the femilunar cartilages are seen; and below the joint, the *tubercle* of the tibia.

h, Fibula.

i, Malleolus internus.

k, Malleolus externus.

l, Os calcis.

Between

Between *l* and *m*, the other six bones of the *tarsus*.

m, Metatarsal bones of the four toes.

n, The three joints, or phalanges of the four toes.

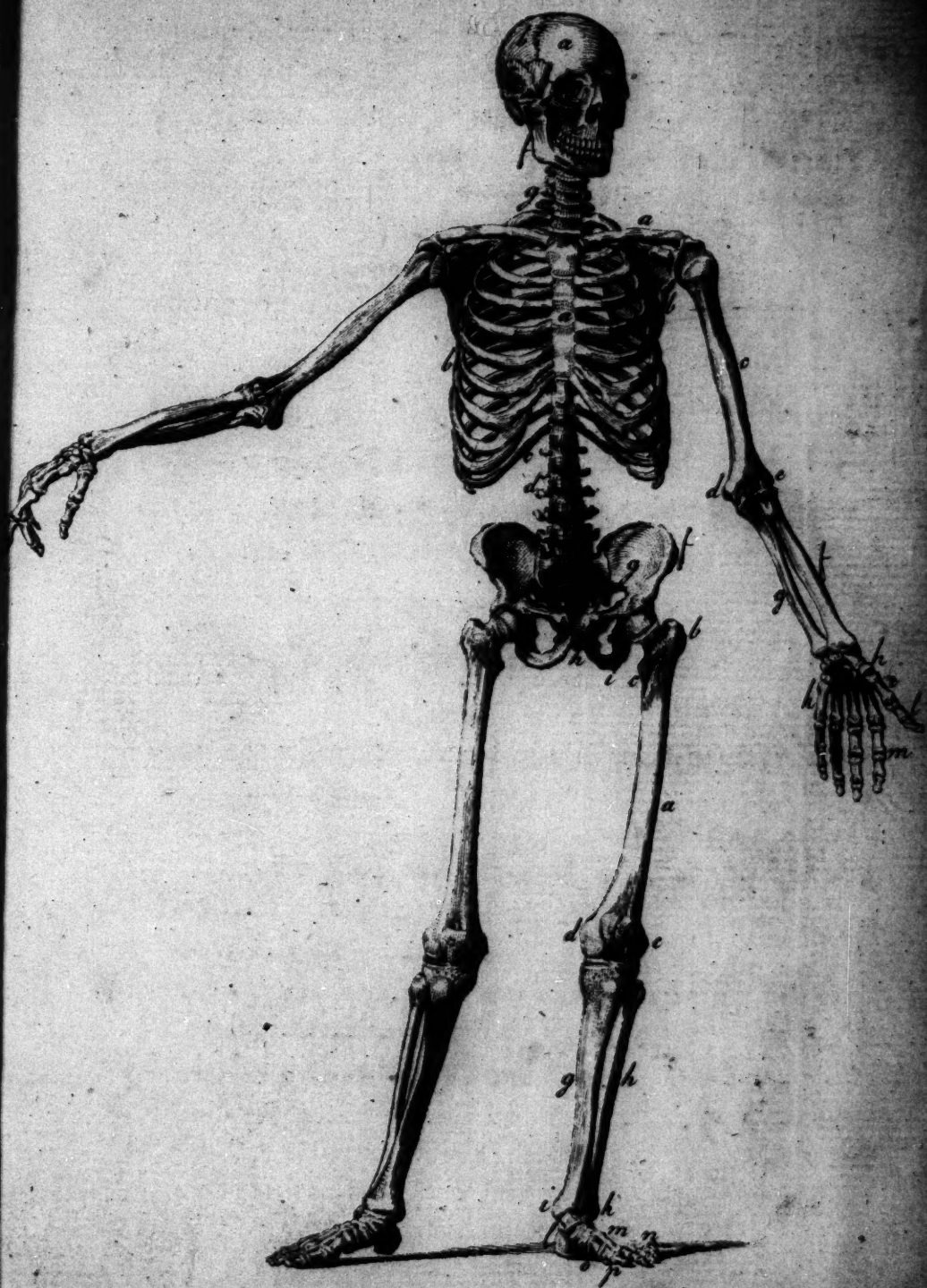
o, Metatarsal bone of the great toe.

p, The two joints of the great toe.

EXPLANATION

Between the foot and the lower leg, the tarsus is formed by seven bones, which are as follows:—
A, The scaphoid bone.
B, The trapezoid bone.
C, The trapezoid bone.
D, The trapezoid bone.
E, The trapezoid bone.
F, The trapezoid bone.
G, The trapezoid bone.
The phalanx which it moves upon the os femoris is named the phalanx.
Between the tibia and the condyles of the os femoris, the ligamentous cartilages are seen; and below the joint, the tuberosity of the tibia.
A, Tibia.
B, Ligamentum intermedium.
C, Ligamentum transversum.
D, Ligamentum obliquum.
E, Ligamentum obliquum.
F, Ligamentum obliquum.
G, Ligamentum obliquum.

TAB. I.



Thos. Donaldson delin. et sculp.



EXPLANATION OF

T A B. II.

This Table represents the first Layer of Muscles situated on the anterior Part of the whole Body, immediately under the common Teguments, and tendinous Fasciae.

Muscles situated on the Head and Neck.

- a*, The anterior fleshy belly of the occipito-frontalis situated on the os frontis.

Above *a*, the tendinous aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis, covering the upper part of the parietal bones.

- b*, Attollens aurem.

Under it, the tendinous aponeurosis covering the temporal muscle.

Anterior auris between *c* and the ear.

D

e, Orbicularis

c, Orbicularis palpebrarum.

Its tendon is seen at the inner canthus, fixed to the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone.

Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi.

Seen divided into two portions running down along the side of the nose, and on the outside of it, the levator anguli oris.

Next this, the

Zygomaticus minor.

Further outwards,

Zygomaticus major.

On the ala and tip of the nose, the

Compressor naris.

d, Depressor anguli oris.

And beneath it, a portion of the depressor labii inferioris.

e, Orbicularis oris.

f, Platysma-myoides.

Behind *f*, the sterno-cleido-mastoidaeus is seen through the platysma-myoides.

Trunk.

a, Pectoralis major.

The upper part of it is covered by the origin of the platysma-myoides.

b, Serratus

b, Serratus magnus.

The other portions resemble this.

c, Latissimus dorsi.

d, Obliquus externus descendens.

e, Linea semilunaris.

f, Linea alba.

Below *f*, *umbilicus*.

Between *e* and *f*, the rectus abdominis; and, at the inferior part of the linea alba, opposite to *g*, the pyramydales appear through the tendons of the oblique muscles.

g, Ring of the external oblique muscle; with the *spermatic cord*, passing through it, and covered by the cremaster muscle.

Superior Extremity.

a, Deltoides.

Above the clavicle, a portion of the trapezius is seen.

b, Biceps flexor cubiti.

At the bending of the arm are seen its tendon going towards the radius, and the part, from which the tendinous aponeurosis that covers the fore-arm, cut off.

On the inside of the biceps, part of the *triceps extensor cubiti*, and, on the outside, part of the *brachialis internus*.

c, Supinator

c, Supinator radii longus.

d, Pronator teres.

e, Palmaris longus.

f, Palmaris brevis.

On the palm of the hand, the *aponeurosis palmaris* is seen extended from the annular ligament at the wrist, to the roots of the metacarpal bones of the four fingers.

g, Flexor carpi radialis.

h, Part of the flexor sublimus perforatus.

i, Insertion of the flexor carpi ulnaris.

k, Abductor pollicis.

Inferior Extremity.

a, Tensor vaginae femoris, the vagina or tendinous fascia being cut off.

On the outside of it, a portion of the glutacus maximus.

b, Part of the iliacus internus.

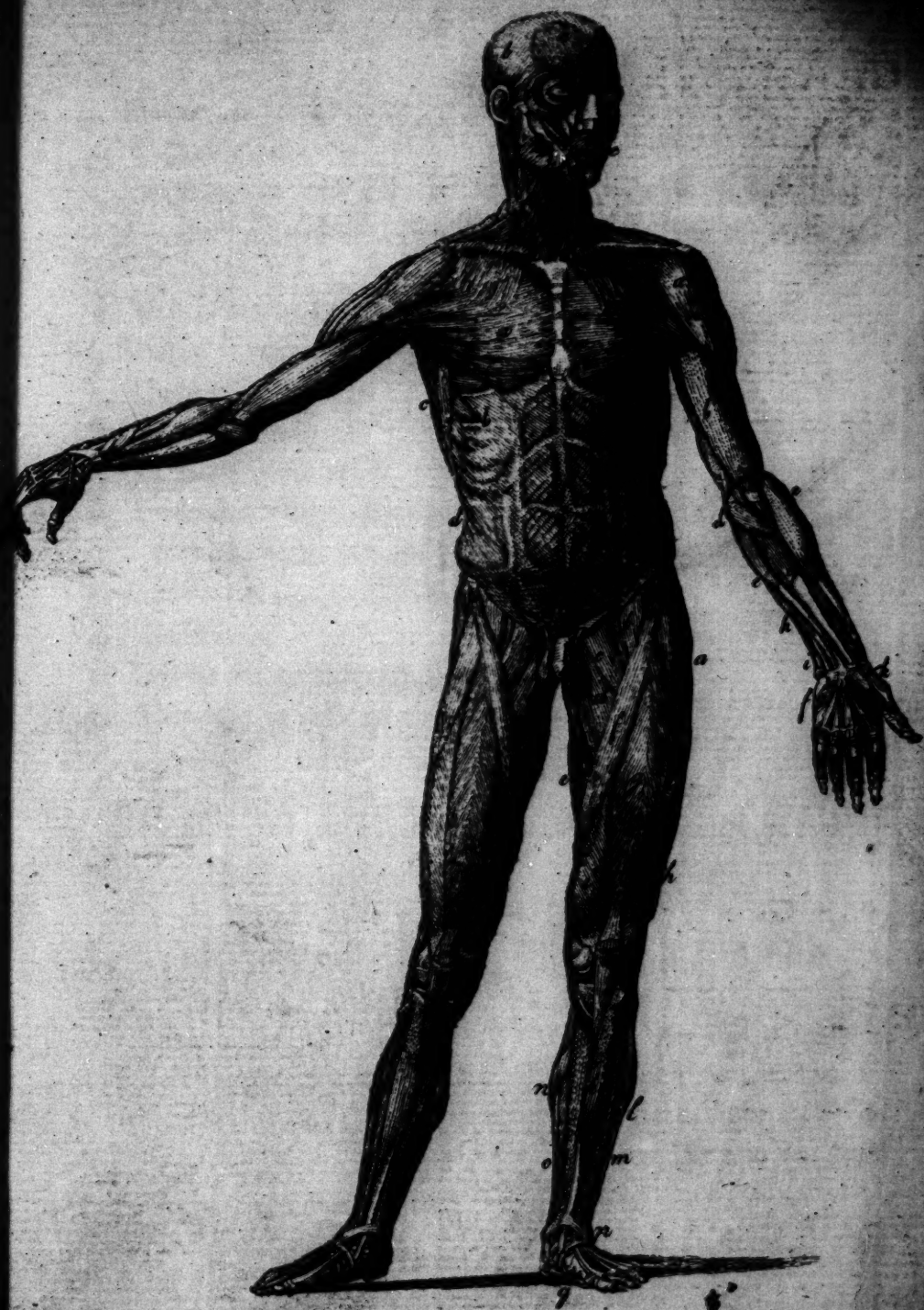
On the inside of it, between *b* and *c*, part of the psoas magnus.

c, Pectinalis.

d, Triceps longus.

e, Gracilis.

f, Sartorius.





f, Sartorius.

g, Rectus cruris.

Its tendon is seen inserted into the patella, from which a strong tendon is sent to be fixed to the tubercle of the tibia.

h, Vastus externus.

i, Vastus internus.

k, Tibialis anticus.

l, Peronaeus longus.

On the outside of it, a portion of the solaeus.

m, Extensor longus digitorum pedis, with the peronaeus tertius, and extensor proprius pollicis pedis.

n, Gastrocnemius externus, seu Gemellus.

a, Solaeus.

p, Ligamentum tarfi annulare.

q, Abductor pollicis pedis.

E

EXPLANA-

EXPLANATION OF

T A B. III.

This Table represents the Second Layer of
Muscles on the anterior Part of the whole
Body.

Muscles situated on the Head and Neck.

- a*, Corrugator supercilii.
- b*, Temporalis.
- c*, Masseter.
- d*, Levator anguli oris.
- e*, Buccinator.
- f*, Orbicularis oris.

Opposite to the right ala nasi, the portion of this muscle which Albinus names

Nasalis labii superioris.

- g*, Depressor labii inferioris.

- h*, Sterno-cleido-mastoidaeus, which is

Seen

Seen below, arising from the sternum and clavicle, by two heads.

i, Sterno-hyoidaeus.

On the outside of it, the
Omo-hyoidaeus.

Further out, a portion of the
Hyo-thyroidaeus.

k, Levator scapulae.

Trunk.

a, Subclavius.

b, Pectoralis minor.

c, Serratus magnus.

d, Rectus abdominis, divided into several fleshy portions
by its tendinous interfections.

e, Pyramidalis.

f, Obliquus ascendens internus.

g, Spermatic cord, with the origin of the cremaster muscle.

Superior

Superior Extremity.

a, Biceps flexor cubiti.

b, Short head of the biceps.

Beneath the upper part of it, a portion of the coracobrachialis.

Beneath the under part, a portion of the brachialis internus.

c, Long head of the biceps.

At the bending of the arm, the tendon of the biceps, and the place where the tendinous aponeurosis was cut from it, are seen.

d, Extensor carpi radialis longior.

Beneath it a portion of the

Extensor carpi radialis brevior.

e, Flexor sublimus perforatus.

f, Insertion of the extensor carpi ulnaris.

g, Extensors of the thumb.

h, Opponens pollicis.

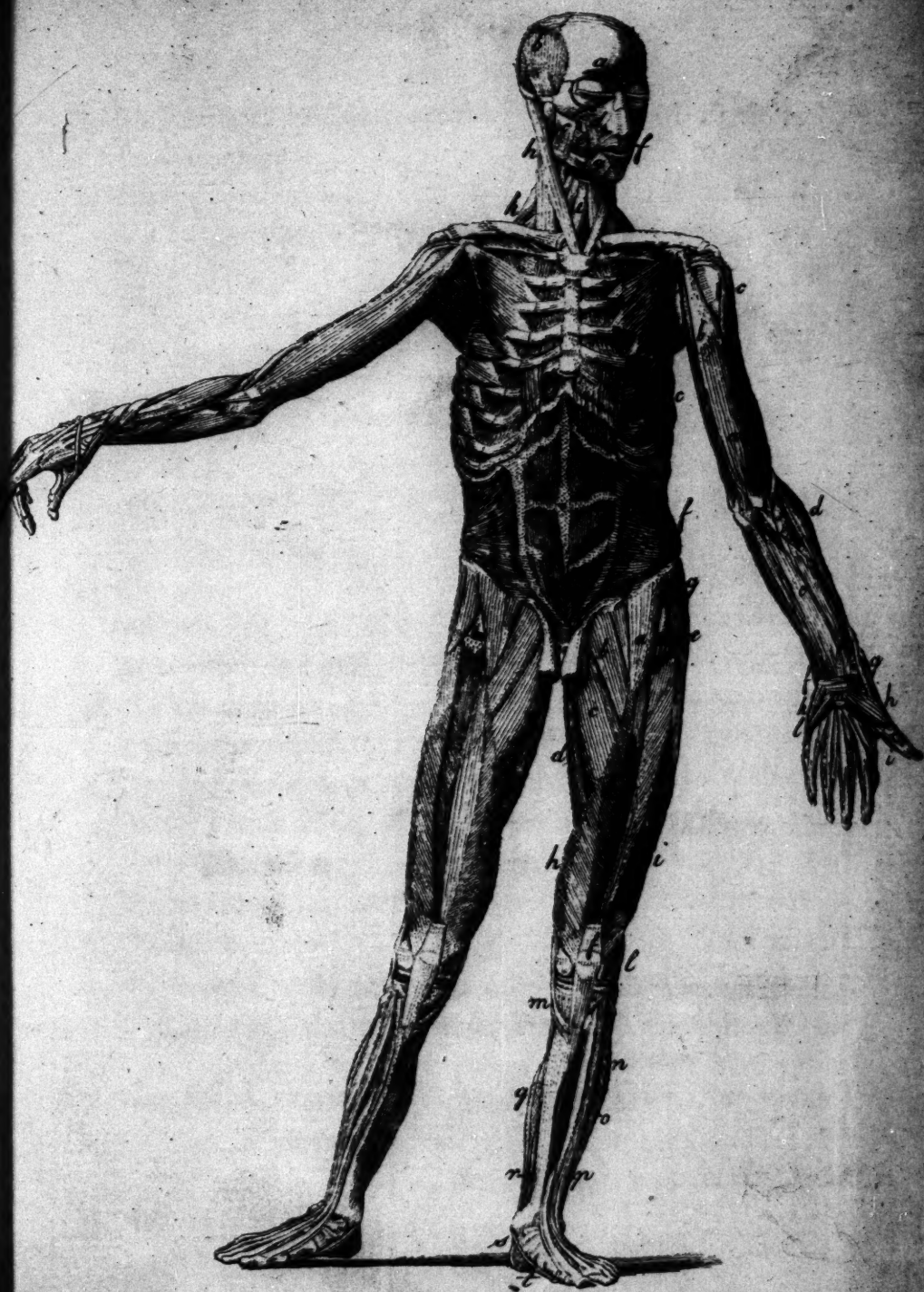
On the inside of it, a portion of the Flexor pollicis brevis.

i, Tendon of the flexor longus pollicis manus, after passing through the flexor brevis pollicis manus.

k, Abductor minimi digiti manus.

l, Flexor

TAB. III



This Donaldson delinquent subject



- l, Flexor parvus minimi digiti manus.
 m, Ligamentum carpi annulare.

Inferior Extremity.

- a, Iliacus internus.
 Between a and b, part of the psoas magnus.
 b, Pectinalis.
 c, Triceps longus.
 d, Gracilis.
 e, Rectus cruris cut off near its origin.
 f, Tendon of the rectus cruris cut off above the patella,
 from which a strong tendon is sent to be inserted into
 the tubercle of the tibia.
 g, Portion of the glutaeus medius.
 On the inside of it, part of the glutaeus minimus.
 h, Vastus internus.
 i, Vastus externus.
 k, Cruraeus.
 l, Insertion of the biceps flexor cruris into the fibula.
 m, Tendons of the gracilis and semitendinosus inserted into
 the tibia.
 n, Solaeus.
 o, Peronaeus longus.

F

p, Extensor

- p, Extensor longus digitorum, with the peronaeus tertius**
 on the outside, and extensor pollicis proprius on the
 inside.
q, Solaeus.
r, Flexor longus digitorum.
s, Tendons of the tibialis posticus and flexor longus digi-
 torum pedis.
t, Flexor brevis digitorum pedis.

EXPLANATION

EXPLANATION OF

T A B. IV.

Fig. 1.

This Figure represents the right Eye-ball, the six Muscles which move it, taken out of the Orbit, with the Optic Nerve.

- a, The eye-ball.
- b, Optic nerve.
- c, Musculus trochlearis, seu obliquus superior.
- d, The trochlea or pulley, with a bit of the os frontis, through which the tendon of the muscle passes towards the eye-ball.
- e, Obliquus inferior, with a bit of the superior maxillary bone, from whence it arises.
- f, Levator oculi.
- g, Depressor oculi.
- h, Adductor

b. Adductor oculi.

i. Abductor oculi.

EXPLANATION OF

Fig. 2.

Represents the anterior Part of the Cartilage of the right Ear, with its proper Muscles.

a. Helicis major.

b. Helicis minor.

c. Tragicus.

d. Antitragicus.

Transversus auris, vid. tab. viii. fig. 3.

Fig. 3.

Represents the third Layer of Muscles, with some of the Ligaments, Cartilages, and naked Bones on the anterior Part of the whole Body.

a. Depressor labii superioris alaeque nasi.

b. Orbicularis oris, after most of the muscles, which are fixed

fixed to it, and assist to form it, have been taken away.

c, Buccinator.

Above c, part of the pterygoidæus externus is seen passing behind the coronoid process of the lower jaw.

d, Levator labii inferioris.

e, Sterno-thyroidæus.

Immediately above, and seemingly the continuation of it, the

Hyo-thyroidæus.

f, Scalenus medius.

Contiguous to it, on the inside, the

Scalenus anticus.

Above it, a portion of the

Trachelo-mastoidæus.

Between the scalenus anticus, and sterno-thyroidæus, and hyo-thyroidæus, the

Rectus capitis anterior major, and

Longus colli.

Trunk.

a, Third row of external intercostal muscles.

The rest appear in the same manner between the other ribs.

G

b, Third

b, Third row of internal intercostal muscles.

The rest appear between the other ribs.

c, Transversalis abdominis.

d, The place from which the inferior part of the tendon of the transversalis, that passes before the rectus and pyramidalis muscles, is cut off.

Between these portions of each side, the peritonaeum is laid bare, and the ligaments of the bladder which were formerly the umbilical arteries and urachus.

Between this portion and os pubis, the spermatic cord is seen cut.

e, The inferior edge of the upper part of the tendon of the transversalis, which passes behind the rectus, and immediately adheres to the peritonaeum.

f, The anterior lamella of the internal oblique, which joined the tendon of the external to pass over the rectus.

Between *f* and *g*, the posterior lamella of the internal oblique, joining with the tendon of the transversalis, to pass behind the rectus.

g, The place at the linea alba, from which the tendon of the external oblique, and anterior lamella of the internal, were cut off.

At *g*, Umbilicus.

Superior

Superior Extremity.

a, Subscapularis.

b, Teres minor.

c, Coraco-brachialis.

The part from which the short head of the biceps flexor cubiti was cut off from it, is seen at its upper end.

d, Brachialis internus.

e, Brachialis externus, or third head of the triceps.

f, Extensor carpi radialis longior, and with it the Extensor carpi radialis brevior.

Both these are distinctly seen in the right hand.

Between the tendon of the brachialis internus, and extensor radialis, the

Supinator radii brevis is seen.

g, Flexor longus pollicis manus, with the fleshy portion of it, which arises from the internal condyle of the os humeri.

h, Flexor profundus perforans, which splits into four tendons, which pass under the ligamentum carpi annulare.

i, Pronator quadratus.

k, Adductor minimi digiti manus.

l, One of the lumbricales.

The

The other three appear in the same manner, along the tendons of the flexor profundus.

Behind these, the internal interossei are seen.

Inferior Extremity.

a, Gluteus minimus.

b, Iliacus internus.

On the inside of it, between *b* and *c*, the psoas magnus.

c, Obturator externus.

d, Adductor brevis femoris.

e, Adductor magnus femoris.

f, Gracilis, which is

Seen inserted into the inside of the head of the tibia.

g, The short head of the biceps flexor cruris.

h, Peronaeus longus.

i, Peronaeus brevis.

Between these two peronaei and tibia, the tibialis posticus is seen.

k, Tendon of the tibialis posticus, covering the tendon of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.

l, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.



Fig. 3

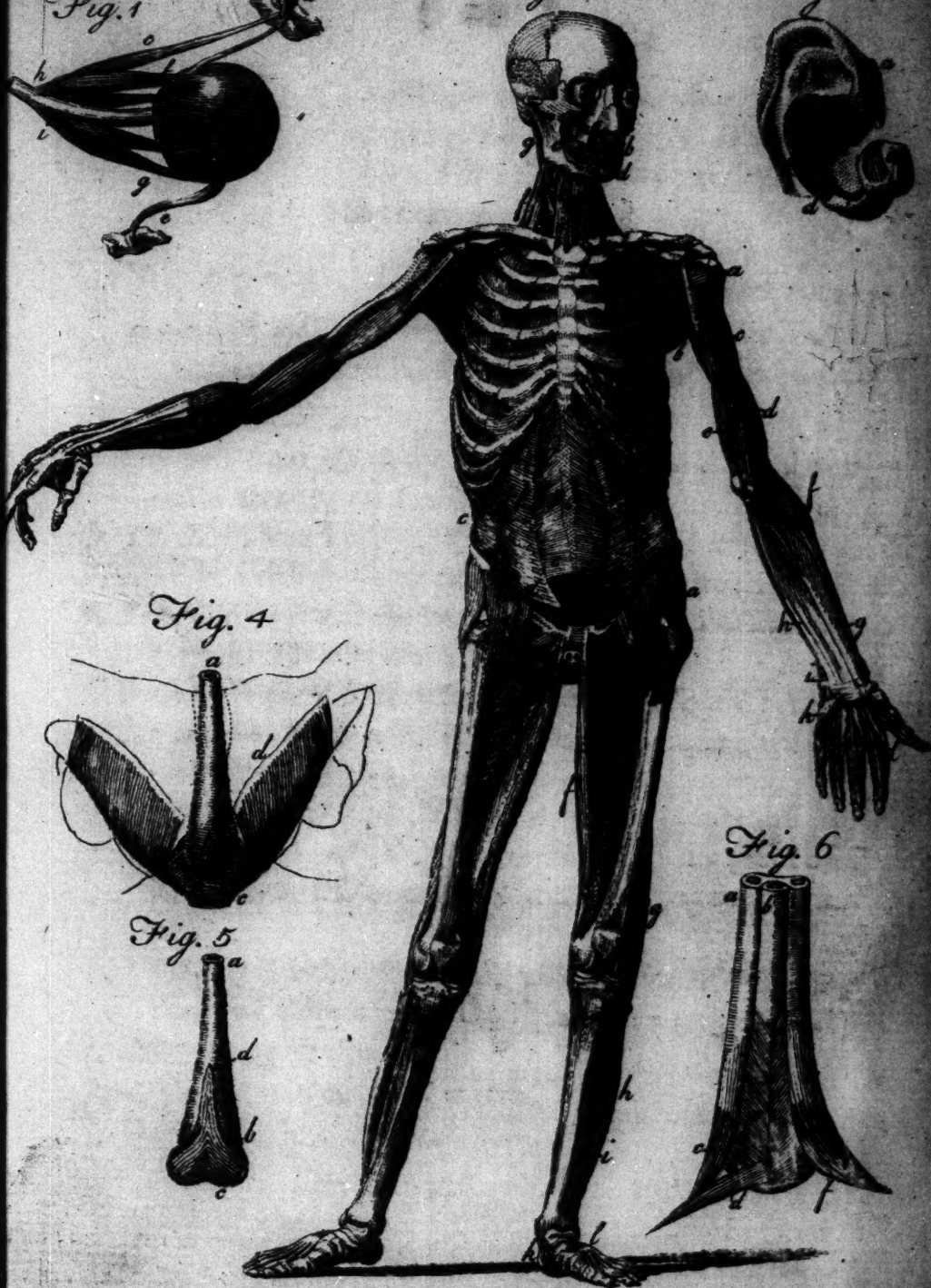


Fig. 2



Fig. 4

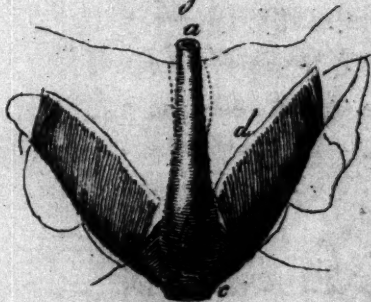
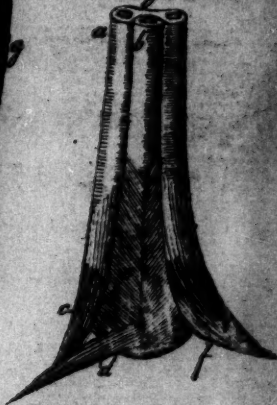


Fig. 5



Fig. 6





The acute portion, which is joined into the perineum.

Fig. 4.

Represents the Levatores ani cut off from the Bones before, with their connection to the Extremity of the Rectum, and Bulb of the Urethra.

- a, The urethra, and its corpus cavernosum cut off.
- b, Bulb of the urethra.
- c, The circular fibres which surround the verge of the anus; by some named *sphincter internus*.
- d, The anterior edge of the levator ani, cut off from the os pubis, and side of the pelvis.

Fig. 5.

Represents the anterior Part of the Sphincter Ani, and Bulb of the Urethra.

V. B. A. T.

- a, The urethra, and its corpus cavernosum cut.
- b, Bulb of the urethra.

H

c, Left

- c, Left half of the sphincter ani, running obliquely upwards, to join with the right half.
- d, The acute portion, which is inserted into the perinaeum.

Fig. 6.

Represents the Corpora Cavernosa of the Penis,
Corpus Cavernosum Urethrae, Acceleratores
Urinae, Transversales, and Erectores penis.

- a, Corpus cavernosum penis cut.
- b, Urethra, and its corpus cavernosum cut.
- c, Erector penis covering the crus.
- d, Transversalis penis.
- e, Accelerator urinae.
- f, Transversalis penis alter, running along the inside of the left erector penis.

T A B. V.

T A B. V.

**Represents a Back View of the Human Skeleton,
with some of the Ligaments and Cartilages
which connect the Bones.**

Head and Neck.

- a*, Os parietale, joined to its fellow by the sagittal suture.
- b*, The os occipitis, joined to the parietal bones by the lambdoid suture, which is between *a* and *b*.
- c*, Os malae.
- d*, Maxilla inferior, with a view of the teeth of both jaws from behind.
- e*, The seven cervical vertebrae.

Trunk.

Trunk.

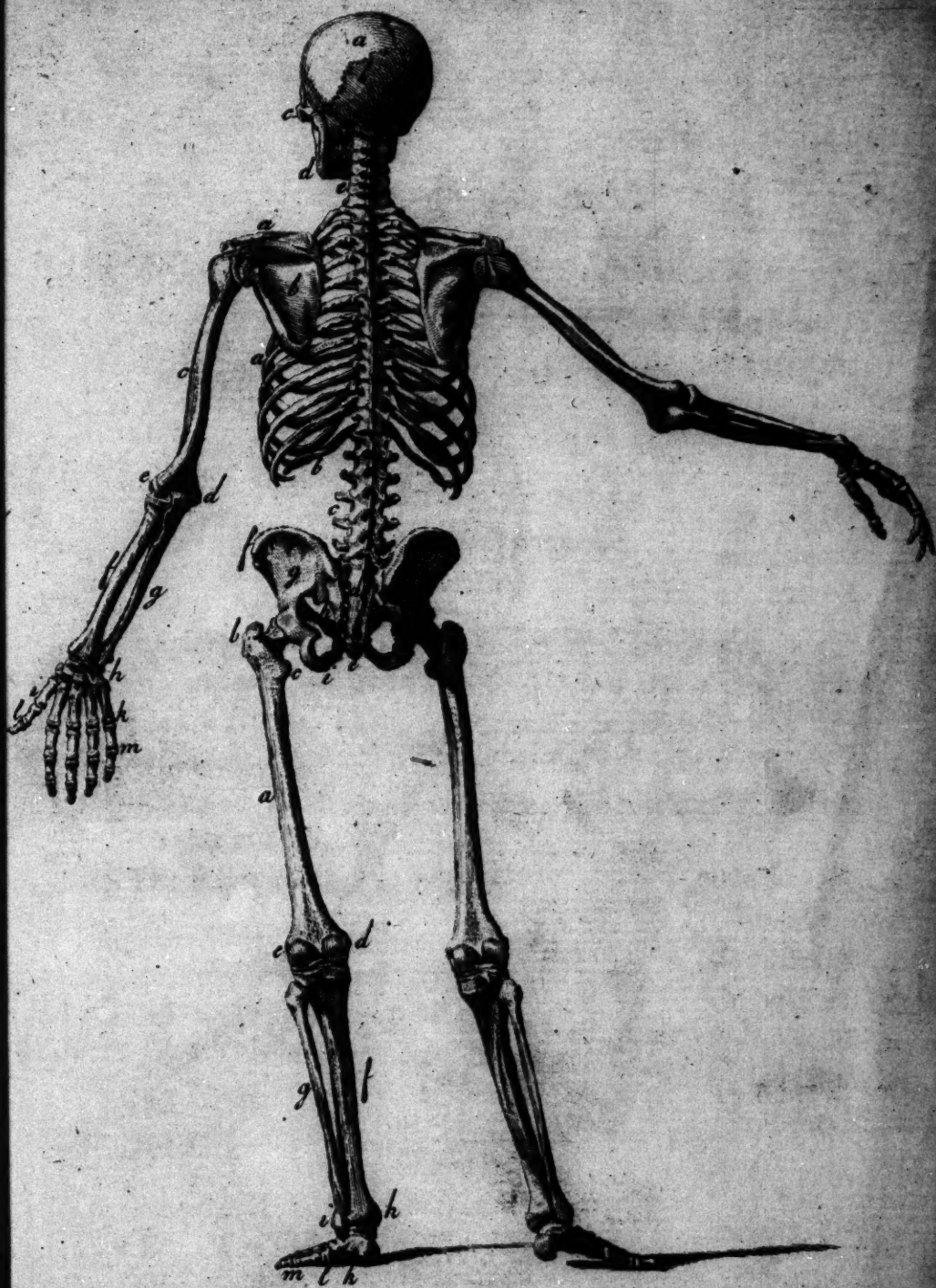
- a*, The seventh, or last true rib.
- b*, The twelfth, or last rib.
- c*, The five lumbar vertebrae.
- d*, Os sacrum.
- e*, Os Coccygis.
- f*, Os innominatum, divided into
- g*, Os ilium.
- h*, Os pubis.
- i*, Os ischium.

Superior Extremity.

- a*, The clavicle, joined outwards to the acromion of the scapula.
- b*, The scapula.
- c*, Os humeri.
- d*, Internal condyle.
- e*, External condyle.
- f*, Radius.

g, Ulna,

TAB. V.



The. Donnellon del. et sculp.



- g, Ulna, its upper end, named *olecranon*; and near the wrist, its styloid process.
- h, The eight bones of the carpus.
- i, The metatarsal bone of the thumb.
- k, The metatarsal bones of the four fingers.
- l, The two joints of the thumb.
- m, The three joints, or phalanges of the four fingers.

Inferior Extremity.

- a, Os femoris.
- b, Trochanter major, and at the inside of it, the cervix.
- c, Trochanter minor.
- d, Internal condyle.
- e, External condyle.
- f, Tibia.
- g, Fibula.
- h, Malleolus internus.
- i, Malleolus externus.
- k, The seven bones of the tarsus.
- l, The metatarsus.
- m, The joints or phalanges of the foot.

T A B. VI.

**Represents a Back View of the Muscles, which
are immediately situated below the common
Integuments.**

Head and Neck.

- a*, Part of the occipito-frontalis muscle, with its aponeurosis.
- b*, Attollens aurem.
- c*, Anterior auris.
- d*, Retrahentes auris.

Trunk.

- a*, Trapezius, seu cucularis.
- b*, Its tendinous joining with its fellow in the nape of the neck, which is called *ligamentum nuchae*, seu *colli*.

c, The

- c, The fleshy belly of the latissimus dorsi.
- d, The tendon of the latissimus dorsi, which arises in common with the serratus posticus inferior.
- e, Part of the obliquus externus abdominis.

Superior Extremity.

- a, Deltoïdes.
- b, Infra spinatus, with a portion of the teres minor and major below it.
- c, Triceps extensor cubiti.

Its tendon is seen inserted into the head of the ulna, called olecranon; and on the inside of it, the anconæus.

- d, Extensor carpi radialis longior, covered by a portion of the supinator radii longus; and under it, a portion of the extensor carpi radialis brevior.
- e, Extensor digitorum communis manus, which splits into four tendons, and pass, with the indicator, under the ligamentum carpi annulare externum, at the extremities of the metacarpal bones, under ligaments proper to themselves, and are lost in a broad tendon, which covers the back of the four fingers.
- f, Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis manus.
- g, Extensor primi internodii pollicis manus.

h, Extensor

h, Extensor secundi internodii pollicis manus.

i, Extensor carpi ulnaris.

k, Part of the flexor carpi ulnaris.

Under it, part of the
Flexor profundus perforatus.

And on the inside, part of the
Flexor sublimus perforatus, which are more distinctly
seen on the right fore-arm. Likewise, on the right hand,
are seen part of the abductor pollicis manus, abductor
minimi digiti manus, and the aponeurosis palmaris.

Inferior Extremity.

a, Glutæus maximus.

b, Part of the glutæus medius.

c, Part of the tensor vaginæ femoris.

d, Vastus externus.

e, The long head of the biceps flexor cruris.

And beneath it,

f, Part of the short head.

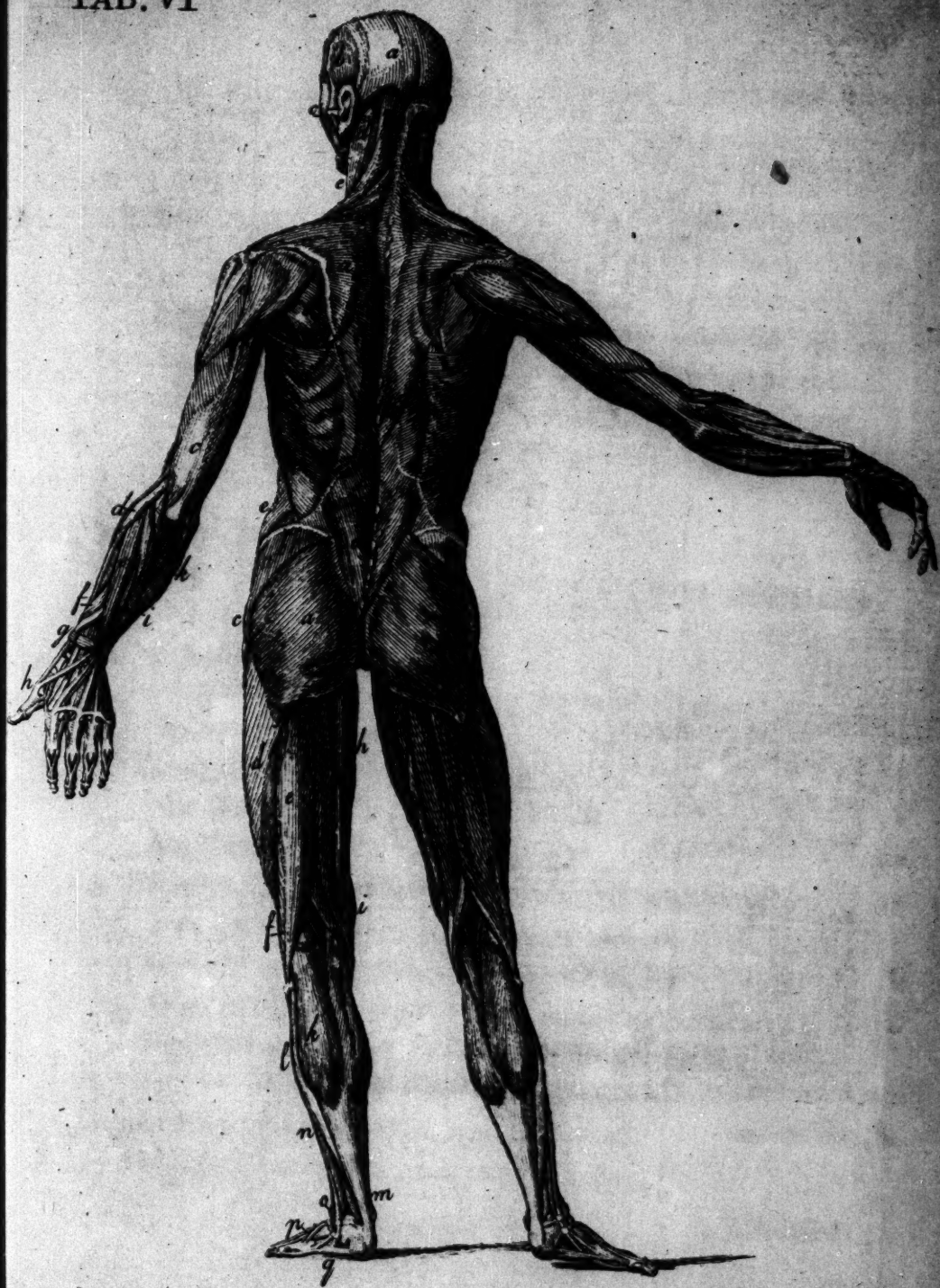
g, Semitendinosus.

And beneath it, on each side,

A portion of the semimembranosus is seen.

h, Gracilis.

TAB. VI



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On the outside of it,

A portion of the adductor magnus is seen.

i, A small part of the vastus internus.

k, Gastrocnemius externus, seu gemellus.

And within its outer head,

A portion of the plantaris.

l, Solaeus seu gastrocnemius internus.

m, Tendo-achillis, with the plantaris.

n, Peronaeus longus.

o, Peronaeus brevis, between it and the tendo-achillis, a portion of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.

p, Tendons of the extensor longus digitorum pedis, with the peronaeus tertius passing under the ligamentum tarsi annulare; and the flexor brevis digitorum pedis is seen beneath them.

q, Abductor minimi digiti pedis, and above it the tendons of the peronaeus longus and brevis, passing under proper ligaments of their own.

K

T A B. VII.

T A B. VII.

Represents the second Layer of the Muscles on the back part of the body.

Head and Neck.

- a*, Temporalis ; its tendon is seen passing below the zygoma.
- b*, Masseter.
- c*, Splenius capitis et colli.
- d*, Portion of the complexus.
- e*, Levator scapulae, seu musculus patientiae.

Trunk.

- a*, Rhomboides major.
- b*, Rhomboides minor.
And immediately above it the upper edge of the Ferratus posticus superior is seen.
- c*, The ferratus posticus superior on the right side.
- d*, Ser-

- d*, Serratus posticus inferior.
- e*, Part of the spinalis dorſi.
- f*, Part of the longiſſimus dorſi.
- g*, Part of the ſacro-lumbalis.
- h*, Serratus magnus.
- i*, The broad tendon, by which the latiffimus dorſi begins, and from which the tendon of the ſerratus poſticus inferior is inſeparable.
- k*, Part of the obliquus internus aſcendens abdominis.
- l*, The ſphincter ani, fixed to the point of the os coccygis; at the ſide of which the coccygaeus, a portion of the levator ani are ſeen, and lower down, oppoſite to *l*, part of the tranſverſalis penis.

Superior Extremity.

- a*, Supra ſpinatus.
- b*, Infra ſpinatus.
- c*, Teres minor.
- d*, Teres major.
- e*, Triceps extenſor cubiti.
- f*, Its head, called longus.

g, The

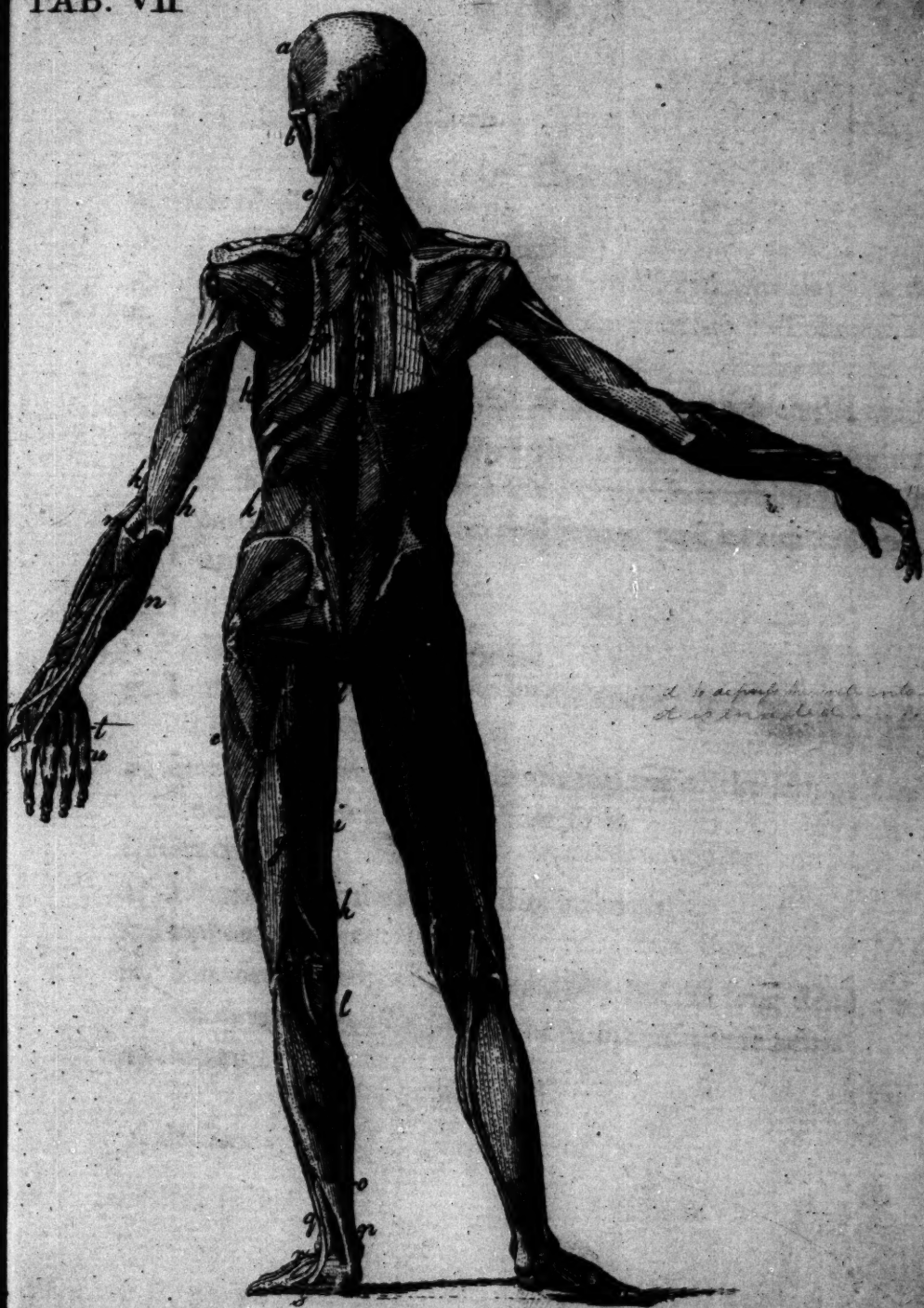
- g, The brevis. And,
 h, A small portion of the third head, named **Brachialis Ex-**
 ternus.
 i, The tendon of the triceps, inserted into the olecranon.
 k, Part of the brachialis internus.
 l, Anconæus, which seems to be continued from that part
 of the brachialis externus immediately above it.
 m, Extensor carpi radialis longior; and beneath it the brevior;
 both are seen at the wrist, inserted into the metacarpal
 bones of the fore and middle fingers.
 n, Flexor carpi ulnaris.
 o, Part of the supinator radii brevis.
 p, Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis manus.
 q, Extensor primi internodii pollicis manus.
 r, Extensor secundi internodii pollicis manus.
 s, Indicator, inserted into the root of the first joint of the fore-
 finger.
 t, One of the three external interossei manus. The other two
 are distinctly seen without letters.
 u, One of the tendons of the extensors of the fingers cut; and
 the same is seen in each of the other three fingers, joining
 with the tendons and aponeuroses of the interossei and
 lumbricales, and spread upon the back of the fingers.

N. B. On the right hand, part of the flexors of the fin-
 gers, the abductor pollicis, and minimi digiti, are seen.

Inferior



TAB. VII



*L. is a part of the muscle which
it is inserted in.*

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Inferior Extremity.

- a*, Glutæus medius.
- b*, Pyriformis.
- c*, The two muscles called Gemini, between which the tendon of the obturator internus passes over the tuberosity of the os ischium; and its fleshy belly is seen within the pelvis, partly covered by the coccygæus and levator ani.
- d*, Quadratus femoris.
- e*, Vastus externus.
- f, f*, Parts of the triceps magnus.
- g*, Long head of the triceps flexor cruris; and beneath it part of the short head is seen.
- h*, Semitendinosus, and beneath it parts of the semimembranosus are seen on each side of it.
- i*, Gracilis.
- k*, A small portion of the vastus internus.
- l*, Popliteæus.
- m*, The fleshy belly of the plantaris; and its long slender tendon is seen passing over the inside of the soleus.
- n*, Solæus.

L

e, The

- , The place where the tendon of the gemellus was cut off;
but the flesh of the solaeus runs further down.
- p, Tendo-achillis, with the plantaris.
- q, Peronaeus longus, passing at the outer angle to the sole of
the foot ; beneath it, the peronaeus brevis to the root
of the metatarsal bone of the little toe ; and between it
and the tendo-achillis, a portion of the flexor longus
digitorum pedis.
- r, Tendons of the extensor longus digitorum pedis, with the
peronaeus tertius ; and beneath these, the extensor
brevis digitorum pedis.
- s, Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.

T A B. VIII.

T A B. VIII.

Fig. 1.

Represents the third Layer of Muscles on the posterior part of the body, with some of the Ligaments and naked Bones.

Muscles on the Head and Neck.

- a, Part of the buccinator.
- b, Complexus.
- c, Trachelo-mastoidaeus ; on the outside of it the transversalis colli.
- d, Scalenus medius.
- e, Scalenus posticus.

Trunk.

Trunk.

- a*, Spinalis dorsi; and beneath it the multifidus spinae.
- b*, Longissimus dorsi, which sends off a fleshy slip to the trachelo-mastoidaeus.
- c*, Sacro-lumbalis, with the cervicalis descendens sent off from it along the side of the neck, and outside of the transversalis colli.
- d*, Semispinalis dorsi.
- e*, Transversalis abdominis.

N. B. The spaces between the spinous processes of the vertebrae have muscular fasciculi between them, particularly those of the neck, and are named *interspinales colli, dorsi, and lumborum*; but those of the back seem to be tendinous and ligamentous.

Superior Extremity.

- a*, Teres major.
- b*, Part of the coraco-brachialis.
- c*, Part of the brachialis internus.

d, The

- d*, The third head of the triceps extensor cubiti, called brachialis externus, after the longus and brevis have been cut off.
- e*, Extensor radialis longior.
- f*, Extensor radialis brevior.
- g*, Part of the flexor profundus perforans.
- h*, Supinator radii brevis.
- i*, Part of the adductor pollicis manus.
- k*, One of the three external interossei; the other two may be easily distinguished without letters.
- l*, Tendons of the extensors of the fingers, joining with those of the lumbricales and interossei, which form a tendinous expansion on the back of the four fingers.
- N. B.* On the right hand, part of the flexors of the fingers and thumb; part of the adductor pollicis, and the whole of the adductor minimi digiti, are seen.

Inferior Extremity.

- a*, Glutaeus minimus.
- b*, Obturator internus, its fleshy belly is seen within the pelvis.
- Beneath *b*, the tendon of the obturator externus.

M.

c, Semi-

- c*, Semimembranosus.
- d*, The short head of the biceps flexor cruris.
- e*, Triceps magnus.
- f*, Gracilis.

In the ham, the origins of the two heads of the gastrocnemius externus and plantaris, are seen.

- g*, Popliteæus.
- h*, Tibialis posticus.
- i*, Flexor longus digitorum pedis.
- k*, Flexor pollicis longus.
- l*, Peronæus longus, running down to be inserted into the metatarsal bone of the little toe.

Beneath it, the peronæus brevis, passing to the sole of the foot.

- m*, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.
- n*, Part of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.

Fig. 2.

Represents the fourth Layer of Muscles on the posterior Part of the Neck.

- a*, Rectus capitis posticus major.
- b*, Rectus capitis posticus minor.
- c*, Obliquus

- c*, Obliquus capitis superior.
- d*, Obliquus capitis inferior.
- e*, Scalenus medius.
- f*, Part of the multifidus spinae, covered by the semispinalis colli.

Between the spinous processes of the vertebrae, the interspinales colli are seen double; because these processes are bifurcated.

Between the transverse processes, the posterior row of the intertransversales colli are seen.

Fig. 3.

Represents a Portion of the posterior Part of the Cartilage of the Ear, to shew,

- a*, Transversus auris.
- Situated on the parts opposite to the antihelix and scapha.

Fig. 4

Fig. 4.

Represents an Outline of the Base of the Os Occipitis, and Inside of the lower Jaw ; with a View of the Muscles which surround the back Part of the Larynx and Pharynx.

- a*, The upper part of the membrane of the pharynx.
- b*, The trachea, cut.
- c*, The oesophagus, cut.
- d*, The inner transverse fibres of the oesophagus, laid bare.
- e*, The outer fibres descending obliquely backwards.
- f*, Constrictor inferior pharyngis.
- g*, Constrictor medius pharyngis.
- h*, The cornu of the os hyoides.
- i*, Constrictor superior pharyngis.
- k*, The part of it which joins with the buccinator.
- l*, Stylo-pharyngaeus.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 1

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 2

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 8

Fig. 7

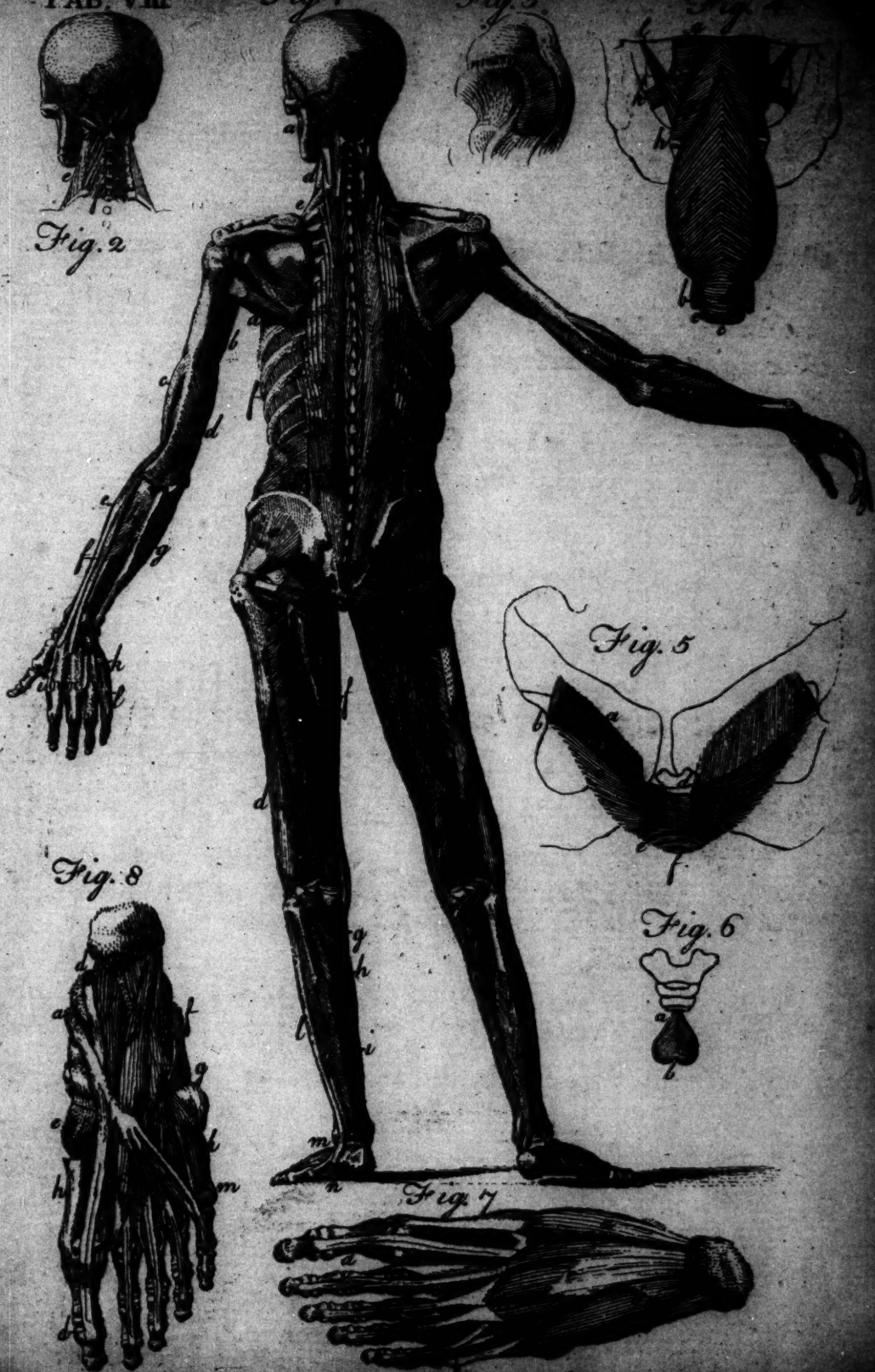




Fig. 5.

Represents an Outline of the Inside of the Os Pubis, Os Ischium, and Back of the Os Coccygis, after the Os Sacrum and Ligaments have been taken away; with a posterior View of the Levatores Ani, and Extremity of the Rectum, resembling the Shape of a Funnel.

- a*, The anterior portion of the levator ani, viewed on its inside within the pelvis, arising from the os pubis, and upper part of the foramen thyroideum.
- b*, Its origin from the spinous process of the os ischium.
- c*, The posterior part seen on its outer side.
- d*, Its insertion into the os coccygis, below which the fleshy fibres are continued with its fellow.
- l*, The circular fleshy fibres surrounding the extremity of the rectum, which authors name *sphincter internus ani*.
- m*, The anus.

Fig. 6.

Represents an Outline of the Back of the Os Coccygis, and posterior Part of the Sphincter Ani.

- a*, The insertion of the sphincter ani into the extremity of the os coccygis, to which, from
b, The anus,

The fibres meet from each side, in angles, which are more acute as they point upwards.

Fig. 7.

Represents the first Layer of Muscles on the Sole of the Foot, after the Aponeurosis Plantaris has been taken away.

- a*, Abductor pollicis pedis.
bb, Abductor minimi digiti pedis.

c, Flexor

a, Flexor brevis digitorum pedis, which splits into four tendons, and are perforated by the tendons of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.

Between these tendons, the lumbricales are seen.

d, Tendon of the flexor pollicis longus.

And beneath it, the flexor pollicis brevis.

e, Transversalis pedis.

Fig. 5.

Represents the second Layer of Muscles on the Sole of the Foot, after the Abductor Pollicis Pedis, and Abductor Minimi Digiti Pedis, and the Flexor Brevis Digitorum Pedis, have been taken away.

a, Tendon of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.

bb, Flexor accessorius, seu massa carnea Jacobi Sylvi.

cccc, The four lumbricales arising from the tendons of the flexor longus digitorum.

dd, Tendon of the flexor pollicis longus, and, in its progress, joins the tendon of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.

e, Tendon of the tibialis anticus.

f, Tendon.

- f*, Tendon of the peronaeus longus.
g, Tendon of the peronaeus brevis.
h, Flexor pollicis brevis, with a portion of the abductor pollicis, on the inside of the great toe.
 On the outside of *i*, is the adductor pollicis.
k, Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.
l, A ligament which supports the bones of the tarsus.
 Before *l*, two of the interossei are seen.
m, Transversalis pedis.

F I N I S.

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